

take their cue from rural policies will fight tooth and nail against it.

Hence it is that the farm bloc holds the key to the bonus situation. If the supporters of the bi-partisan agricultural groups can be converted to the sales tax a bonus bill which will stand a fair chance of Executive approval can be passed.

The trouble is that the agricultural blocs have not up to date exhibited any tendency to withdraw their opposition to the sales tax, in order to keep their promises to the promoters of the bonus raid. The feeling over the matter is deep rooted and intensely bitter. The professional propagandists of the bonus scheme have summoned all their resources from various parts of the country to center their fire on the agricultural groups.

Protests Balance Clamor.

The volume of protests against the bonus, which now exceed in number the demands from professional sources that it be provided, is running a pretty close race with the sulphuric remonstrances pouring in on Congress against the sales tax.

Aside from the organized propaganda engineered by the American Legion, endorsements of the bonus plan are negligible in quantity and almost identical in the matter of argument advanced in support of it. The howls against the sales tax generally come from farmer organizations and are not conspicuous for originality of thought or for reflecting other than carefully prepared but trite prejudices regarding it.

The protests against the bonus comes from all sorts of people of the country. Republicans and Democrats in approximately equal numbers, and almost as many women as men. Some of the most vigorous arguments urged against the bonus come from ex-soldiers and men who were wounded or physically incapacitated during the war.

From West and South.

The volume of protests from citizens in the Northern and Western States, who describe themselves as Republicans, is not any more impressive than those that come from men and women Democrats in the South. The charge made by the professional propagandists "coming from Wall Street" and other financial agencies and is virtually confined to Republicans, is clearly disproved by the opposition presented by Democrats who live in Southern States which do not contain any large centers, and where the majority of the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Republican Senators Wadsworth of New York, Nelson of Minnesota, Edge of New Jersey and Brandegee of Connecticut are not any more vigorous in their opposition to the bonus than are such prominent Democrats as John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, Carter Glass of Virginia and William H. King of Utah.

Legion Men Confer.

The officials of the American Legion who held a series of conferences today with their Congressional supporters turned the weight of criticism away from President Harding and focused on the agricultural bloc. The walking delegates of the legion covertly voiced the suspicion that some of their Congressional supporters were more afraid of the wrath of the peaceful agriculturists than of the militant propagandists for the bonus.

Otherwise, they argued, the Senators and members to whom they have promised the support of the ex-servicemen in return for votes for the bonus raid would take the President at his word and fall in line for the sales tax. The professional propagandists have made it entirely clear to everybody that they do not care how the money to finance their prospective raid is provided.

Consequently they have launched a movement to bring the farm bloc into line with the sales tax idea. They attach a great deal of importance to the support given their various schemes by Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Fordney, whose committee is charged with the responsibility of raising the revenue to support the Government and to effect as great a saving as possible, has assumed the active direction of the fight for the bonus. His activities in this respect have provoked a great deal of criticism among the officials of the Administration and leaders of his party.

Republicans Opposed.

Proof of this statement is contained in the downpour of protests against the bonus bill which have come to Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee. For ten days the mails have let loose a flood of letters from Republicans—North, East, South and West—addressed to the Republican chairman. Ninety per cent. of the writers not only urge the Republican party to defeat the bonus raid, but contain manifestly sincere threats to vote against any Senator or Representative who "sells his vote" to the raiders.

Republican leaders have been greatly alarmed by both the volume and character of these threats. Combined with the individual protests received by Senators and Representatives against the bonus scheme, the communications received at the White House and by the chairman of the Republican National Committee have naturally added to the distress of the Congressional mind.

The bonus promoters undoubtedly would be astounded at the number of Senators and Representatives who are seeking a way to escape the reprisals threatened by the self-appointed spokesmen for the patriotic men who served under the colors on foreign battlefields. It is this group which is unostentatiously urging adoption of the second suggestion contained in the letter of the President—the postponement of bonus legislation for the present. A Democratic Senator who is urging his associates to follow this course said to-night he believed a majority of men are hoping for some turn in the situation that will justify their espousal of it.

The bonus propagandists do not appear to have settled upon any pro-

Emden Commander Can't Lecture in Rhineland

COBLENZ, Feb. 18 (Associated Press).—The Inter-Allied High Commission has refused to grant Capt. Karl von Mueller, former commander of the German cruiser Emden, permission to give lectures in the occupied area. The commission had learned that a series of lectures on responsibility for the war was being organized throughout the occupied territory, and it issued the order prohibiting the lectures on the ground that they were liable to disturb public order.

The Emden destroyed scores of allied vessels before she was driven on an island in the Indian Ocean by an Australian cruiser.

The officials of the American Legion undoubtedly will present some plan to Mr. Fordney, which means the House Ways and Means Committee—early next week. Up to date the most popular theory is that the vexatious situation justifies resort to any means to put through a bonus raid, whether it carries a financial feature or not.

Burden on Fordney.

The fact of the matter is that there has not been devised as yet any scheme for doing so that will hold water. Chairman Fordney's promise to raiders that a bonus bill will be reported to a caucus of Republican representatives within the next ten days has put the burden of constructing an acceptable measure squarely up to him. He has become the leader of the bonus fight in both houses, to all intents and purposes.

The worried and helpless Representatives who have committed themselves to vote for a bonus measure are depending upon Mr. Fordney to make good. They are perfectly willing to give him all of the credit for leading the way out of the fog of uncertainties and helplessness in which they find themselves; also they are equally willing to place the blame for failure directly upon his shoulders.

The officials of the American Legion did not make any attempt to-day to answer the balance sheet published in The New York Herald to-day showing the vast amount of money already expended by the Government in caring for the wounded and disabled soldiers who actually served on foreign battlefields. The statement, which was prepared by the War Veterans Bureau, showed that up to date the people of the nation have expended \$1,541,447,182 in caring for men who are physically incapable of earning a living.

More Aid for Disabled.

Vast and generous as has been the provision made by the Government for these men whose claims are undisputed it is more than likely that supplementary appropriations will be made on a larger scale by the present Congress. The charge of selfishness made by the group of wounded veterans who called on President Harding the other day to protest against the bonus has made a deep impression on the members of the two houses of Congress.

The failure of the legion to keep its promise to give preference to the necessities of the sick and wounded victims of the war has had the effect of inspiring the legionaries with the real victims of it. Regardless of the outcome of the fight of the bonus raid for the benefit of physically capable men there is reason to believe that generous provision will be made for those whose pathetic needs have been ignored by the professional propagandists engaged in trying to bring the Government and the country on claims of questionable merit. The sympathy of the entire nation for the ailing and wounded soldiers who are resolutely opposed to the bonus raid has been one of the most striking and unexpected developments of the conflict now raging in Congress.

Pleas for the Wounded.

Almost every protest received against the bonus raid contains a plea to make the most generous provision for the poor and disabled veterans who have rendered physically incapable of earning for themselves by the atrocities of German militarism. A bill carrying a substantial amount for the further relief of these heroes certainly will be passed after the controversy over the bonus raid has been settled.

Figures compiled by the Government show that during the world war American soldiers were far better paid than were those of any other country. During the nineteen months' period in which the United States was engaged in the European conflict the amounts paid to the soldiers in the allied armies were as follows:

The United States, \$570; Great Britain, \$138.70; New Zealand, \$138.70; South Africa, \$138.70; Italy, \$238.70; France, \$27.55; Russia, \$7.41; Canada paid a monthly rate equivalent to that of the United States, and Australia paid its enlisted men (all volunteers) approximately \$42.50 a month.

CANADIANS VIEW BONUS AS RAID ON TREASURY

Press Commends 'Herald' Stand; Recalls Demand There

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 18.—The New York Herald's editorial in which it says "the soldier bonus is a bid for votes in the coming election is the most flagrant and the most wicked assault on your pocketbooks ever yet made in Congress" is reproduced in Canadian newspapers.

There is more than passing interest in this, as Canada has gone through the experience of having the strongest pressure brought to bear to grant a bonus. At one stage there was an insistent demand for \$2,000 a man, for more than 400,000 who had served overseas was manifestly impossible for a country of less than 5,000,000 people.

Discussing the American proposal to-day's Montreal Gazette says: "The whole proposal finds very lukewarm support in the press of the United States, and the opinion generally is that Congress will grant a bonus, if it does, for political reason, rather than because it is convinced that the proposed assistance is either just or necessary."

"With an eye on the Congressional elections in November Representatives and Senators are weighing the soldier bonus against the resentment of people upon whom new taxes would fall," says the Toronto Globe. "There are some men in Congress who have the courage to set their faces against the bonus and take the consequences at the polls."

RECOGNITION TERMS PUT UP TO OREGON

Washington Repeats Its Notice That Differences Must Be Adjusted.

PROPERTY IS SACRED

Insistence Made That Protective Treaty With U. S. Is Imperative.

MEXICO CITY IS CURIOUS

Newspapers There Asking Now for Details of the New Attitude of Washington.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau. MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18.—Notice has been served on the Oregon Government of Mexico that the United States expects a settlement of the differences that have prevented recognition of the present Government below the Rio Grande.

This is the interpretation placed upon the White House statement of yesterday, which rebuked unofficial persons who have assumed to represent this Government at Mexico City and the Mexican Government at Washington.

The White House statement made it plain that this Government is ready and willing to accept any overtures from the Mexican Government which will justify recognition. The suggestion is made at a time when conditions in Mexico show that the Oregon Government is having difficulty in maintaining its position.

The next move is left to President Obregon. The United States is not only willing but anxious to deal with Mexico. But if President Obregon is unable to commit his country to a treaty which will recognize the Military Academy of private property in Mexico there can be no recognition of that Government by the United States.

The attention is focused on Mexico the Central American region is not being overlooked. Elections are being held in Guatemala which will settle differences in that country. In Salvador the students of the Military Academy have revolted and are recruiting additional strength in the mountains of that country.

Guatemala is in a state of revolt, all the revolutionary conditions being brought about, according to information obtained through official sources, because of the prevalence of graft and the influence of the military administration. The Central American Union appears to have been wrecked because of these conditions.

ADMIT ADVENTURERS HAVE MISLED THEM

Mexicans Curious to Learn of Washington's Change.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18 (Associated Press).—The statement made at the White House in Washington yesterday that while the American Government was desirous of a happy restoration of relationship with Mexico there was no change in the situation prevailing for the last eleven months, was featured by El Universal and El Democrata to-day as the most important news of the day.

The El Universal and El Democrata, on the other hand, treated the statement more conservatively, although all the Mexico City journals expressed curiosity concerning details of what they asserted led the United States authorities four weeks ago to believe recognition of Mexico might be extended immediately.

George T. Sumnerlin, American Charge d'Affaires, to-day professed ignorance of any developments in recognition negotiations which might cause belief that the United States was prepared to extend recognition. It is known, however, that several Mexicans within the last few months have gone to Washington and have allowed the impression to prevail that they spoke in President Obregon's name. It is believed, therefore, that when the State Department ascertained the true status of these individuals, who may have been previously stated it was possible to do, the negotiations immediately were broken off and the status of relationship between the two countries reverted to that of a year ago.

It is not believed here that the reported rebel activities during the last few days have had anything to do with the American Government's decision to pay. Reports to-day from widely scattered regions did not indicate that disturbed conditions had spread to any section beyond those previously reported. The War Office announced that its several campaigns against small rebel bands were progressing satisfactorily.

HELD FOR POSSESSING PISTOL AND NARCOTICS

Moran Taken in Bowery After a Struggle.

As Detectives Higgins and Moog of the narcotic squad were walking through the Bowery yesterday with a prisoner they had just arrested for having heroin in his possession Patrick Moran, 24, of 461 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, asked what they were going to do with the prisoner. Detective Doyce, trailing the arrestee, replied that he was going to take him to the police station.

PROTESTS DRY RAIDS; QUILTS.

U. S. Commissioner, Church Elder, Resigns After Long Service.

St. Louis, Feb. 18.—Irving Mitchell, elder in a church, resigned to-day as a United States Commissioner after sixteen years' service, because "of the over zealous manner in which prohibition agents and police raided private dwellings and homes in search of liquor law violations."

Mr. Mitchell, who says he is a "dame dry," has refused to issue warrants in a number of prohibition cases, and this has caused some criticism.

Crippled Soldiers Filing Protest With Harding



SMALL REBEL BANDS CROSS INTO MEXICO

Three Thousand Mexican Troops Along Border Pursuing the Invaders.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18 (Associated Press).—Thirty men this afternoon crossed the American border into Mexico at Columbus, N. M., according to advice sent by Gov. Enriquez of the State of Chihuahua to the War Office. They were being pursued by Mexican Federal troops.

Rebel forces of Rosalio Hernandez, under close pursuit by Federal troops, have been driven from Chihuahua across the boundary line into the hills of the State of Coahuila. Last night three Federal forces left Ciudad Guzman in search of small bands led by Pablo Amayo, Jose Moguel and Manuel Gutierrez.

There is "no reason for the alarm of the United States authorities over threats of rebellion along the frontier," according to Acting Secretary of War. "There are no rebels of importance close to the boundary. Sufficient troops have been placed on the border to repel any attack and the garrisons at Juarez and other border points are competent. The fears in the United States are absurd."

The Department of the Interior also reacted to reports of revolution, declaring that messages received from the Governors of all the States yesterday described the situation as tranquil.

THREE BOYS ARRESTED AS ADEPT BURGLARS

Used Automobile Jack to Break Window Bars.

FREDERICK EIRMAN, 11, of 2704 Eighth avenue, and his friends, Johnny Killgannon, 14, and Mickey Killgannon, 12, Johnny's brother, of 2523 Eighth avenue, received yesterday from Detectives Donohue and Connolly of the West 100th street station, who arrested them, the respect a policeman occasionally has for a surprisingly adept piece of lawlessness.

"We were looking for two bold burglars of man size," said Donohue. "And we picked up three young rumpsters. Just look at 'em. Just about as big as a peanut, each of them."

The detectives took the three to Children's Court, where Justice Boyle set their cases over to February 20. At the West 123d street station the detectives said they obtained an admission that the boys had broken into two stores by removing iron bars at the rear windows.

"It so happens," said Detective Donohue, "that the bars were set in cement. It is not an easy matter to get iron bars out of cement."

The detectives said an automobile jack and a chisel had been used to pry and lever away the bars. The victims were Schachter & Appelbaum, delicatessen, 2694 Eighth avenue, on February 1, \$100 in cash stolen, and Cassidy & O'Flaherty, clothing store, 345 West 125th street, Southhampton, England, in April, 1915. At the time Lieut. Marburg was just recovering from the loss of his left leg in an airplane crash while on duty with the British air force.

His marriage to the Baroness turned out unhappily. She left him and he brought suit for divorce on the ground of desertion and abandonment. The divorce was granted August 15 last by the Superior Court of Santa Cruz county, Arizona, which is not far from the cattle ranch in Mexico in which Lieut. Marburg and Leigh Bonnell, Jr., were married. It was said the Baroness had refused to live even part of the time at the ranch. The Marburg family became reconciled to the idea of a divorce after the divorce was granted. The Baroness had been reconciled to the idea of a divorce after the divorce was granted.

SEIZED IN \$1,000,000 POST OFFICE ROBBERY

Ohio Detectives Trail Eddie O'Brien to California.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18.—Eddie O'Brien, said by Federal authorities to be wanted in Toledo, Ohio, to answer an indictment charging robbery of the United States mails, was arrested here to-day by a postal inspector who had trailed him from Cleveland. O'Brien is said to have also used the name Eddie Jackson. Two men and a woman found with him, were held for investigation.

TOLEDO, Feb. 18.—A \$5,000 reward has been offered here for the capture of Eddie O'Brien alias Jackson, alias Munson, alias Frisco Eddie, charged with participating in the \$1,000,000 post office robbery here February 17, 1921.

With Nathan Otterbeck alias Olson, he is said to have escaped immediately after the holdup. Otterbeck and Joe Urbayta, said to be the leader of the band, who later escaped from the county jail here, are still at large.

MAIMED SOLDIERS OPPOSE BONDS BILL

Continued from First Page.

Tenth Field Artillery, presents the history of another bone graft case. They tried this treatment on one of the legs of Whalen, who is 25 years old. The other leg was amputated below the knee. With his bone-grafted leg in a brace during the entire remainder of his life Whalen may be able to hobble about some time. Hospital physicians do not know yet just when that will be. But the leg that is only half there will have to be lengthened with a peg of some other artificial support. In addition, Whalen has trouble with his eyesight as the result of poison gas.

Whalen receives \$30 a month as compensation. On his insurance the receiver nothing. Instead he must pay nearly \$4 a month to prevent a lapse of policy. When Whalen dies, his beneficiaries will receive the full amount of the policy.

Mawhile Whalen, confined to the hospital and unable to earn anything, should receive each month a total of \$100 in compensation for permanent disability plus \$75.00 from his insurance, his buddies say. But Whalen isn't getting that. Over in the Treasury Department, a high official read the insurance law and decided that Congress did not say what it meant to pay. A short amendment to the law would remedy that, according to the crippled men at Walter Reed. They drafted an amendment to the law. They took it to President Harding. They sent it to Congress. Now they're waiting to see what the effect will be.

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LONE ROBBER BUSY AT SUMMER HOMES

Cottages of New Yorkers Are Looted at Brightwaters.

ISLIP, L. I., Feb. 18.—Summer homes of New York residents at Brightwaters were entered during last night. How much loot was taken will not be known until the owners come here to-morrow and survey their losses. The houses entered were those of E. P. Franklin, Dr. Genthner and Mrs. Martha F. C. Gerbricke in Bay View avenue, and Dr. Ernest Ruppe, Mrs. James Murphy and another house owned by Mrs. Gerbricke adjoining, in South Bay avenue.

The robberies were discovered by George W. Duryea, of Bayshore, who was doing some repair work for Dr. Ruppe. He noticed that the house had been entered and notified Dr. Ruppe. Then he followed the footprints in the snow and they led to the other houses which had been entered. The footprints indicated that a lone burglar committed all the robberies.

The burglar's object was to obtain all the jewelry he could. Silverware, cut glass, linen and other household articles were not taken away. The snow and they led to the other houses which had been entered. The footprints indicated that a lone burglar committed all the robberies.

Entrance was made into the houses by smashing door panels or windows. The police are investigating, but until the owners come here to-morrow no estimate of the burglar's loot can be made.

SAFE BLOWERS GET \$500.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Safe blowers early to-day entered the barber supply house of Joseph G. Barry, blew one safe, broke the combination on a second, rifled both and escaped with \$500. The robbers made their entrance by means of a fire escape. A four foot wall had been cut through to avoid setting off a burglar alarm in the place.

PLANS 12,000 BEDS FOR MENTAL CASES

War Veterans Bureau Makes Public Program for New Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Detailed recommendations for additional Government hospital construction in various parts of the country for former service men, framed by a conference of specialists on mental diseases, were made public to-night by the Veterans' Bureau. The proposed program would include a total of 12,000 beds needed for the care of mental patients. Location of a hospital of 500 beds in the western part of Massachusetts to receive patients from Vermont, New Hampshire and northern Connecticut towns was recommended to replace the hospital now in use at East Norfolk, Mass., while the use of Fort Porter at Buffalo was suggested.

Increase in the capacities of the hospitals at Perryville, Md., and Guilford, Miss., were recommended, together with the construction of a new institution of 500 beds, to be increased later to 1,000 beds, in district No. 7, comprising Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Disapproval of the use of the hospital at Maywood, Ill., was expressed and a new hospital of 1,000 beds, to be increased to 1,500 beds, was urged for district No. 8, comprising Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

A new hospital of 500 beds, to be increased to 1,000 beds, was urged for district No. 9, comprising Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, to replace the present institution at Knoxville, Iowa.

A hospital of 500 beds was recommended for district No. 10, comprising Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana. A hospital of 250 beds, to be increased to 500 beds, was suggested for district No. 13, comprising Oregon, Idaho and Washington, which would care for patients from the western part of district No. 12, comprising California, Nevada and Arizona.

An increase in the capacity of the hospital now being built at Fort Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Ark., was also recommended. Idaho and Washington, which would care for patients from the western part of district No. 12, comprising California, Nevada and Arizona.

The program was said to be under consideration by the bureau, which was awaiting the action of Congress upon pending legislation to provide \$10,000,000 for further hospital construction.

ENGINEERS TO AID ARMY IN ORDNANCE PROBLEMS

American Society to Form Special Division.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, intensely interested in preserving methods and ideas developed by war stress, has organized an ordnance division to assist the ordnance heads of the United States Army. Waldo H. Marshall is chairman and Col. C. L. Ruggles, O. D. U. S. A., is a member. The question of engineering cooperation with the army will be discussed at a five day meeting in Atlanta, beginning May 5.

With the passing of the emergency, in which the Ordnance Department was able to enlist the cooperation of manufacturers of ordnance material and mechanical engineers generally, the army is finding it difficult to obtain from private industry the assistance which is necessary for the more practical types of ordnance material are produced. It is essential to the national interest, Brig. Gen. W. S. Pelzer, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, said yesterday, that the sympathy on the part of outside manufacturers be broken down.

WINSTED FOXES ARE LUCKIER THAN HUNTERS

One Man Gets Pelt, Paying With Broken Arm.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 18.—Foxes are coming out in unusual numbers around Winsted and hunters are having many mishaps trapping them, making few captures. Edward Wilbur of Woodville brought home a pelt, although his left arm was broken doing it.

Wilbur caught sight of a fox flashing into the underbrush on the opposite side of a pond forty feet away. He jerked of his gun and discharged it so suddenly he slipped on the ice and fell, landing on his left arm and fracturing it. He seized the gun with his right arm and brought down the fox.

Clifford Jackson of Washington, Conn., was out with three hounds and unable to keep up with them when they picked up a scent. He searched for them until midnight and hunted for them. The next morning he found the hounds shaken with fear on the edge of a precipice, whither the fox had led them and then escaped along a narrow crevice.

CHICAGO TO HEAR HOOVER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary Hoover will address the Union League Club of Chicago Washington's Birthday, it was announced to-day at the Department of Commerce.

CANAL DEFENSES ALARM EXPERTS

Modern Enemy Guns Could Level Forts Quickly, They Declare.

THINK RANGE TOO SHORT

Fear Hostile Ships Could Attack Without Suffering From Shore Fire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (Associated Press).—Guns in existing defenses of the Panama Canal are outranged thousands of yards by the rifles of foreign warships now afloat. It is regarded by the military experts as wholly possible that a hostile fleet of modern ships could lay off the Pacific entrance forts, far out of range, and pound the defense to pieces at their leisure without risk to themselves.

Joint army and navy maneuvers, planned for this winter, but abandoned because of necessary retrenchment, were expected, it was learned to-day, to have demonstrated this weakness of the canal defenses in striking fashion. Forts on the Pacific side of the big waterway were to have been the object of attack by the combined fleet, and the purpose was to simulate war conditions the adequacy of the defense and to obtain further data for their modernization.

The canal fortifications were planned and well advanced in construction when even the British fifteen inch naval rifle was in an experimental stage, and when the American naval big gun, just being talked about, was the fourteen inch. Since then both American and Japanese navies have gone to the sixteen inch, and ships armed with the twelve inch, that was most generally in use when the canal defenses were planned, are rated to-day as "pre-Jutland" and obsolete—not powerful enough to lie in the line of battle.

The "Jutland" lessons of the great war, however, have still another bearing on the canal defense problem. Warships designed since that fight have been given greatly increased gun elevations and consequent increase in range. They deliver what is, in a restricted sense, high angle fire that always has been peculiarly effective against fixed fortifications.

Army experts have taken this into account in planning modernization of the canal forts. Their answer is to equip the forts with batteries equal in power and range to the largest gun under the treaty can be mounted afloat. With the stationary base from which the guns fire, the far better means of range determination and sighting which are available ashore, they estimate that hostile craft could be kept at arm's length without difficulty.

The situation is understood to have been presented already to Congress. An item to cover modernization of the Canal Zone forts is included in the pending army estimates as well as provision to permit the continued maintenance of a garrison there to forego hobbled hair, short skirts and the like without difficulty.

GIRLS TOLD TO WEAR MORE UP AND DOWN

Dayton Plant Also Bars Bobbed Hair and Silk Hose.

DAYTON, Feb. 18.—Girls employed by the National Cash Register Company here have been asked by the company to forego bobbed hair, short skirts and the like without difficulty. The ruling is being complied with, it was said.

PINK BLUFF, Ark., Feb. 18.—The Boys' Progressive Club, organized to discourage youths from having dealings with the bad haired, short skirted girls, disbanded yesterday when Liburn Reading, its vice-president, eloped with Bessie McClellan, 18.

PRINCETON'S WILSON MEETING.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. PRINCETON, Feb. 18.—A large mass meeting will be held here Monday evening in Alexander Hall in behalf of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Fund, at which both the undergraduates of the university and the people of the town will pay tribute to him.

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